+ Several Azerbaijanis killed and injured when Armenian armed forces illegally crossed Azerbaijani frontier in Tovuz and Gazah regions, according to Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to United Nations.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the informal preparatory meeting on national reconciliation in Somalia, opening today in Addis Ababa, that the Somali faction leaders bore "a great responsibility" and must take part in the "rebirth" of their country.

With food, medicine and humanitarian aid now reaching the afflicted people of Somalia, today's preparatory meeting provided a precious opportunity to exchange ideas and promote mutual understanding in a positive spirit, he said. While that process would be long and difficult, Mr. Boutros-Ghali added, time had come to move beyond starvation, pain and fear and to put aside deadly rivalries. It was time "to recreate the Somali State so that it may fulfil its role in the community of States", the Secretary-General concluded.

The preparatory meeting is expected to agree on a date, a venue and an agenda for a National Reconciliation Conference on Somalia.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in a statement issued at Headquarters today, has deplored the outbreak of fighting in Lubango, Angola. He has called on the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to ensure that there were no further violations of the cease-fire and that the dialogue begun in Namibe was "immediately restored".

As soon as the fighting began, the statement said, the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) attempted to bring about a cessation of hostilities, but its efforts were frustrated when Government police threatened to fire at a UNAVEM II patrol unless it returned to its camp. The camp was subsequently surrounded and searched by Government police which killed, on the spot, one of the three UNITA members of the Joint Commission who had sought refuge there, and took away the other two. It was not the first time that UNAVEM's premises had been violated.

According to the statement, the Secretary-General strongly deplores all such actions which violate the immunity of the United Nations, prevent UNAVEM II from fulfilling its mandate and endanger the security of its personnel. Mr. Boutros-Ghali is also deeply concerned by this further violation of the peace accord signed on 31 May 1991, and of the joint declaration signed by the Government and UNITA on 26 November 1992.

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The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has begun investigation into the killing of Sean Devereux, an officer in charge of the United Nations

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Children's Fund (UNICEF) relief operations in the southern Somali port town of Kismayo. Mr. Devereux, a 28-year-old British national, was shot dead on Saturday, 2 January, by an unknown gunman, according to a UNICEF statement.

The statement also described news reports that UNICEF had pulled out from Kismayo following the incident as misleading. The UNICEF office in Kismayo remains open and is manned by its national staff in Somalia. Three other expatriate staff members working for UNICEF in Kismayo have been temporarily withdrawn until satisfactory assurances have been given by the local leadership regarding the security of United Nations personnel, the statement adds.

James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, said Mr. Devereux was in the vanguard of the international relief effort being carried out in Somalia. "His young life, snuffed out by a gunman's bullet, was spent in the service of the children of Africa", he stated.

* * *

President Cristiani of El Salvador is sending two emissaries to the United Nations Headquarters tomorrow to provide clarification regarding a list of specific officers in the armed forces whom the President had promised to transfer or discharge before the end of the year.

In a statement issued at Headquarters over the weekend, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he had concluded, from the absence of such a list in the "orden general" sent to him by President Cristiani, that the Salvadoran Government had not complied with its commitments under the peace agreement to purify the armed forces. He said the document did "not conform with the recommendations to the Ad Hoc Commission on the Purification of the Armed Forces" for the discharge and transfer of certain officers, which President Cristiani had agreed to carry out in full.

President Cristiani reaffirmed in a letter dated 27 November that he would comply with that commitment under the peace accords before the end of the year.

The Secretary-General said in the statement that he hoped the emissaries would be able to provide necessary clarification regarding the missing lists of officers.

The 12-year armed conflict in El Salvador ended formally in mid-December 1992, marked by a ceremony in San Salvador in which the Secretary-General participated.

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Cyrus Vance, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia, at the opening of the Conference in Geneva on Saturday, 2 January, said the drafting of a new Constitution for Bosnia and Herzegovina was vital for the future of that country. The re-establishment of peace, assured

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respect for human and minority rights and the future institutional structure of the country depended upon it, he said.

According to the text detailing the Constitutional Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina, this country would become a decentralized State with most governmental functions carried out by its provinces. The provinces would not have any international legal personality and might not enter into agreements with foreign States or with international organizations.

The Constitutional Framework also suggests that the constitution should recognize the three major "ethnic" groups as the constituent units of the State, as well as a group of "others". The provinces and the Central Government would have democratically elected legislatures, democratically chosen chief executives and an independent judiciary. The Presidency would be composed of three representatives each of the three constituent units.

The document also recommends that Bosnia and Herzegovina be progressively demilitarized under United Nations and European Community supervision.

Lord Owen, the European Community envoy and the other Co-Chairman of the Conference, said once the new Constitution was agreed upon and a stable peace had been established, the United Nations/European Community-supervised elections would be instituted.

* * *

The task of monitoring the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the territory of the former Yugoslavia "has not been easy", says a new report, dated 30 December 1992, by the Committee entrusted with that mandate by the Council in mid-December 1991.

On the other hand, the report says, the effective implementation of the sanctions has had an "adverse impact" on the economies of a number of neighbouring countries, some of which have addressed the Committee on the matter. Yet, the Committee notes with concern that a number of United Nations member countries have not responded to the requests to them with regard to the sanctions that they were requested to impose. The report also cites the Committee's disappointment "by the lack of information on violations of the sanctions" by States, while "the international press has been replete with reports indicating that sanctions, including the arms embargo, are in fact being breached, sometimes in a blatant manner".

While stressing that the success of the sanctions programme as a means of settling international disputes by peacefull means "depends on the active cooperation of all States", the Committee regrets that the absence of any independent monitoring mechanism of its own sometimes inhibits its ability to obtain original information and to follow up on the requested investigations. S/25027

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The situation in Abkhazia was complex and the illegal penetration of the Georgian territory by foreign nationals fighting for the Abkhaz military units against Georgia showed no sign of halting, Eduard Shevardnadze, Chairman of Parliament and Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, has written in a letter addressed to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Mr. Shevardnadze said trains loaded with arms and ammunition were passing unhindered from the Russian Federation into the conflict zone. Particularly disturbing is the participation of the Russian troops stationed in Abkhazia on the side of Abkhaz extremists.

"Extremist separatism spells danger to our country as well as to our neighbours and I believe that this phenomenon can be ruinous to the whole of mankind should it become widespread," Mr. Shevardnadze warned.

He added that planes with Russian markings had subjected civilian targets to systematic bombings. He said it was clear that everything was being directed by the reactionary forces ensconced within the political circles of the Russian Federation who, with the view to regaining lost ground, unleashed a fierce war against President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation at the Congress of People's Deputies.

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Tajikistan, in a letter to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, has stated that large numbers of troops massed in the border areas of Afghanistan have repeatedly violated the State border of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The letter, submitted by Lakim K. Kayumov, Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations, says that bearing in mind the "long-standing good-neighbourly, friendly and fraternal relations" between Tajikistan and the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Tajikistan expresses the hope that all necessary measures will be taken to prevent further violations of the Tajik-Afghan border.

The Government of Tajikistan is convinced that Afghanistan will take the necessary steps to provide shelter for the refugees from Tajikistan who are temporarily there and to ensure their safety and speedy repatriation, the letter says.

* * *

Several Azerbaijanis were killed and injured when Armenian armed forces illegally crossed the Azerbaijani frontier in the territories of Tovuz and Gazah regions, according to a statement issued today by the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations.

The statement said that on 29 December Armenian armed formations put under severe shelling the villages and towns of these two regions. The

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ongoing open invasion of the Armenian armed forces in Azerbaijan was held in the territories of Azerbaijani region of Nagorno Karabagh and contiguous to Nagorno Karabagh Lachin, Pizuli, Agdam regions.

The Government of Azerbaijan appealed to the world community to condemn what it called "the blatant aggression" of the Republic of Armenia and to call for the withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the Azerbaijani territories that they occupied, the statement says.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1302
5 January 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General, in Addis Ababa, says his Special Envoy, James O.C. Jonah, was "unsuccessful" in his mission to Israel; dispatches a second mission led by his Special Political Adviser, Chinmaya Gharekhan of India, who leaves for Cairo today.

+ In Addis Ababa today, Mr. Boutros-Ghali meets with Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of Organization of African Unity for discussion of issues of concern to Africa, in particular, and to international community, in general.

+ Sanctions Committee on Yugoslavia is informed of misuse of United Nations documentary communications for illicit oil import into Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); Committee decides to initiate measures to identify perpetrators.

+ Two Government emissaries from El Salvador meet with high-level United Nations officials at Headquarters today to furnish clarification, as requested by Secretary-General, concerning list of officers in armed forces whom President Cristiani had promised to transfer or discharge.

+ Slovak Republic, formerly part of Czechoslovakia, submits its application for membership in United Nations.

+ Food and Agriculture Organization reports food distribution improving in Somalia; cites growing need elsewhere in Africa in 1993.

+ Bosnia and Herzegovina asks for urgent distribution of aid to some 270,000 people in eastern part of country, near or within Serbian and Montenegrin controlled territory, where "all attempts in organizing supply missions have failed".

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has informed Security Council members that his Special Envoy, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs James O.C. Jonah, was "unsuccessful" in his mission to find a solution to the

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Israeli deportation of over 400 Palestinians from the occupied territories to southern Lebanon. At a press conference in Addis Ababa today, the Secretary-General said he had therefore decided to send to Israel his Special Political Adviser and Representative to the Multilateral Peace Talks, Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan of India. The latter was to leave New York this evening for Cairo where he was to meet with Mr. Boutros-Ghali before traveling to Israel.

The Secretary-General further told correspondents that should this mission, too, prove unsuccessful, he would then recommend in his report that the Security Council consider taking further steps to ensure that its decision in resolution 799 (1992) was respected. By that resolution, the Council, while condemning the deportation of Palestinians, demanded that Israel ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported. According to a United Nations spokesman today, the Secretary-General would report to the Security Council on the follow-up to that resolution "probably in mid-January".

In reply to questions regarding Somalia, the Secretary-General said he had held "good talks" in Mogadishu with General Johnston who is in command of the United States troops there, and that he continued to be satisfied with cooperation between the Unified Taks Force and the United Nations. Asked what would happen "when the Americans leave", the Secretary-General said that question would require a new Security Council resolution.

Earlier today, Mr. Boutros-Ghali addressed the heads of divisions at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the heads of United Nations agencies and programmes based in Addis Ababa, and the ECA staff.

The Secretary-General is scheduled to leave Addis Ababa for Asmara tomorrow morning.

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In Addis Ababa today, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met with Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to discuss a wide rage of issues of concern to Africa, in particular. and to the international community in general.

On the situation in Africa, the two diplomats discussed civil conflicts, the current process of change on the continent and the socio-economic conditions of African States. Discussions also covered developments in Somalia, Angola, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Western Sahara and South Africa. Concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, they expressed sadness and deep concern over the recent developments and appealed to the leadership of that country to exercise restraint in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Mr. Salim briefed Mr. Boutros-Ghali on the efforts carried out by the OAU in the area of conflict management; in assisting Member States in the peaceful transition linked to the democratization process; and in promoting economic

integration and development within the framework of the African Economic Community.

For his part, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali welcomed the efforts of the OAU in that regard, as each of those areas were also of fundamental concern to the United Nations.

The two officials exchanged views on the socio-economic situation in Africa, and in view of the continued decline of the African economies, agreed that a more determined and concerted effort was required on the part of the international community in support of Africa's own efforts towards development. In this connection, the OAU Secretary-General welcomed recent efforts by the United Nations Secretary-General to convene in Geneva a special meeting devoted to the socio-economic situation of Africa.

* * *

The Committee monitoring the sanctions imposed by the Security Council on former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has received information that fraud is being committed through misuse or falsification of United Nations documentary communications. The fraud aims at facilitating the illicit import into the Republic of goods prohibited under the sanctions regime. The Committee has been innformed that the fraud consists of illicit imports of large quantities of oil and petroleum products.

In a statement issued today, the Committee said it had decided that procedures should be instituted immediately to determine the identity of the perpetrators and the extent of the reported fraud. It also decided to contact the authorities of the former Yugoslavia with a request for immediate official investigations into the whole affair.

According to the statement issued by the Committee Chairman, José Ayala Lasso of Ecuador, the mischief, as so far identified, consists in the misuse of the United Nations letter-headed stationery, the fraudulent re-use of documents originally and legitimately signed by authorized United Nations officials, or the falsified representation of the names and/or titular status of such officials.

Mr. Lasso said in the statement that the whole purpose of the fraudulent exercise was thereby to deceive the customs officials of the exporting countries into believing that the exports in question had been approved or authorized by the Committee.

* * *

Two Government emissaries from El Salvador today met with high-level United Nations officials to furnish clarification regarding a list of specific officers in the armed forces whom President Alfredo Cristiani had promised to transfer or discharge before 31 December, 1992.

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In a statement issued last week, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he had concluded, from the absence of such a list in a document sent to him by President Cristiani, that the Salvadoran Government had not complied with its commitments under the peace agreement to purify the armed forces. He said the document did "not conform with the recommendations to the Ad Hoc Commission on the Purification of the Armed Forces" for the discharge and transfer of certain officers which the President had agreed to carry out in full.

* * *

The Slovak Republic -- part of what was known as Czechoslovakia -- has submitted its application for membership in the United Nations.

In a declaration, annexed to the application, dated 4 January, the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, Vladimir Meciar, stated that his country accepted the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and would solemnly undertake to fulfil them.

The application will be considered by the Security Council and the General Assembly in due course.
S/25046

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While food distribution is improving in famine-devastated Somalia, millions in the Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia and elsewhere in Africa will need food assistance throughout the coming year, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced today. It said 20 countries face "exceptional food emergencies".

The FAO urged the international community to spread the aid net wider if the countries most seriously affected by civil war and drought are to make it through 1993 without widespread loss of life.

The Agency said that more than 300,000 persons in Somalia were estimated to have died from hunger-related causes in 1992 and some 1 million people remained at grave risk of starvation and would continue to be reliant on food aid at least through 1993.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina has asked that aid be urgently distributed to some 270,000 people living in a number of cities in the eastern part of the country, near or within Serbian and Montenegrin controlled territory, where it said all attempts in organizing supply missions have failed.

The appeal was contained in a letter, dated 30 December, to the Council President from the Director of the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Amila Omersoftic.

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The letter said harsh winter conditions in the eastern regions, which are this country's least developed regions, had already caused numerous deaths and the population was vulnerable to starvation, exposure and disease.

The Bosnian Director implored the Security Council to advise the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the region to increase their pressure on Serbian and Montenegrin forces to allow relief convoys to reach the desperately needy individuals.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1303
6 January 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General reports to Security Council on steps to support investigation by European delegation of reports of rape of Muslim women in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

+ United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia energetically reacts to acts of political violence in various parts of country, says UNTAC Spokesman; Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia to meet Prince Sihanouk in Beijing tomorrow.

+ In Cairo, Secretary-General meets his Special Representative for Middle East talks, Chinmaya Gharekhan of India; meets also with Foreign Minister of Egypt.

+ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) protests General Assembly resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which it says ignored "causes for outbreak of civil war in that Republic"; Bosnia and Herzegovina submits reports of human rights violations in city of Banja Luka by Serbian and Montenegrin forces.

+ Czech Republic submits application for membership in United Nations.

+ In letters to Security Council, Sudan complains against Egyptian military intervention in area adjoining Sudanese governorate of Halayib and Egypt denies any presence of its troops in Sudanese territory south of 22nd parallel.

+ World Food Programme announces launching of special emergency operation to feed tens of thousands of demobilized Mozambican government and Mozambique National Resistance Movement soldiers.

+ Commissioner-General of UNRWA expresses serious concern about rapidly deteriorating health of many of the Palestinians deported to southern Lebanon by Israel; appeals to international community to find ways of providing emergency humanitarian assistance.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has reported to the Security Council on steps he has taken to support European initiatives to investigate reports of rape of women, particularly Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Condemning what it called "massive, organized and systematic rape" of Bosnian Muslim women, the Council in mid-December had asked the Secretary-General to provide support to enable the European Community delegation to get free and secure access to the places of detention.

From 18 to 24 December, such a delegation, headed by Dame Anne Warburton, and including Mme Simone Veil and a number of experts in forensic psychiatry, clinical psychology, law and social anthropology, visited Geneva and Zagreb. The Foreign Minister of Ireland, David Andrews, also participated in the Geneva meetings.

The Secretary-General reported that the delegation held intensive discussions with representatives of the Geneva Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Centre for Human Rights and the Commission of Experts on War Crimes in the Former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali said further visits were under consideration and that he had asked the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force in former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to provide support to the delegation, as soon as requirements are known.
Document S/25052

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The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has energetically reacted to acts of political violence which had occurred in various parts of the country, most notably in the zones controlled by the Party of the State of Cambodia, the Spokesman for UNTAC said today.

He was responding to questions at a news briefing relating to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prince Ranariddh's view that UNTAC was not doing enough to protect political parties.

The Spokesman went on to say that the Secretary-General's Special Representative to Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, had issued a statement concerning the creation of a neutral political environment, which should encourage the enjoyment by the Cambodian people of three basic freedoms: the freedom from intimidation, freedom of party affiliation and freedom of action for political parties.

The Spokesman also said that Mr. Akashi, who had arrived back from Malaysia this morning, would be leaving for Beijing tomorrow, when he was scheduled to have a private visit with Prince Sihanouk.

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Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali met today in Cairo with his Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Talks, Chinmaya Gharekhan of India, a United Nations spokesman told correspondents at Headquarters.

Mr. Gharekhan will go on a mission to Israel following a recent trip to the area by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, James O.C. Jonah, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Secretary-General has described the first mission as "unsuccessful" in finding a solution to the Israeli deportation of over 400 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip to southern Lebanon.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was also scheduled to meet today with the Prime Minister of Egypt.

* * *

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has protested the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the General Assembly in mid-December, which it says portrayed the situation in that region as "a foreign aggression" and ignored "the causes for the outbreak of the civil war in that Republic".

In a letter, dated 29 December, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Yugoslav Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Dragomir Djokic, said the resolution had singled out the Serbian and Montenegrin side in Bosnia for atrocities such as ethnic cleansing and running of detention camps, while disregarding the "horrendous crimes" committed by the Muslim and Croatian side against the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a separate development, Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted reports of violations of human rights in the city of Banja Luka by Serbian and Montenegrin forces there. In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Muhamed Sacirbey, Bosnian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, said the documents concern genocidal crimes committed by Serb and Montenegrin forces against non-Serb civilians, including mass executions and deportations. According to the letter, the documents also show official plans to "ethnically cleanse" the city of Banja Luka, as well as illicit oil import in tanker trucks, bearing seal of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to bypass the economic embargo.
A/47/847, S/25049.

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The Czech Republic has applied for membership in the United Nations, according to its Prime Minister, Vaclav Klaus, in a letter addressed to Secretary-General, dated 31 December.

In an annex to the letter, he stated that the Czech Republic was willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

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The Slovak Republic has already submitted its application for membership in the United Nations.

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The Government of Sudan has complained against a recent Egyptian military intervention in the area adjoining the Sudanese governorate of Halayib, area which lies to the north of the 22nd parallel. Halayib was a "part" of the Sudan before the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium and remained under Sudanese sovereignty after independence in 1956.

A letter from the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Ahmed Sahloul, addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated 31 December, says that the territorial dispute had arisen anew whenever there had been misunderstanding and a divergence of viewpoint between the two countries regarding certain national and regional issues and questions.

For about a year, Mr. Sahloul said, the Egyptian Government has been taking measures that Sudan regards as aimed at a gradual change of identity and situation in the Sudanese area of Halayib so that the area will eventually become subject to Egypt. The greatest and most serious of those developments, he notes, was the blatant aggression committed by the Egyptian forces that infiltrated 28 kilometres into Sudanese territory on 9 December 1992 south of Halayib and set up a number of camps in Sudanese territory.

In response to the Sudanese letter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Amre Moussa, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 3 January, says that document contains a number of "allegations aimed at prejudicing Egypt's sovereignty over its territory" and denies any Egyptian presence in Sudanese territory south of the 22nd parallel.

According to Mr. Moussa, the Sudanese Government has persisted in stirring up a number of problems for non-objective ends that are at variance with the nature of the relations that link the two countries. He emphasized his Government's willingness to deal with the territorial issue in a friendly atmosphere, within the framework of a Joint Commission set up by the two countries last year.

Mr. Moussa expressed his Government's surprise by the decision by the Sudanese side to refer this matter to the Security Council. Such an action should be considered as a pretext by Sudan to cease participation in the work of the Joint Commission, he said.
S/25041, S/25051

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The World Food Programme (WFP) yesterday announced it was launching a special emergency operation to help tens of thousands of demobilized Mozambican government and Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) soldiers.

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The WFP - the food aid organization of the United Nations - will provide food rations for at least half a year to some 120,000 former RENAMO and Frente de Liberacao de Mozambique (FRELIMO) soldiers, and their families.

Under the terms of the October 1992 Peace Accord, an estimated 62,000 government and 20,000 RENAMO soldiers are scheduled to hand in their arms to the United Nations at 49 designated assembly points being set up throughout the country. For the next six months or so, WFP will provide basic food rations for the soldiers and their dependants, while they return to civilian life. The food and transportation costs are estimated at $5.8 million.

The programme will deliver over 14,000 metric tons of maize, rice, beans, oil and sugar, while the Government has agreed to provide bread, fish, meat and salt.

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Ilter Turkmen, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), has expressed serious concern about the rapidly deteriorating health of many of the 415 Palestinians - including 16 UNRWA staff members - who are stranded in southern Lebanon following their deportation by Israel.

He says that some 60 cases of diarrhoeal disease have been reported by the medical doctors among the deportees due to a shortage of fresh water and inadequate sanitary facilities. Doctors also fear that one deportee, with a kidney dysfunction, may suffer kidney failure. Without access to normal medical facilities, doctors at the site cannot make precise medical diagnoses. He further added that weather in the location continues to be cold and windy and most of the deportees suffer joint aches because of exposure.

Mr. Turkmen urged the international community to act quickly to find ways of providing emergency humanitarian assistance to the deportees.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1304
7 January 1993

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, tells press conference that he could not accept provincial map of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as proposed in Geneva, because it "legitimized fruits of ethnic cleansing and prevented return of refugees to their homes".

+ In Cairo, Secretary-General holds meetings with Egyptian President, Foreign Minister of Libya; Special Representative for Middle East talks, Chinmaya Gharekhan, travels to Jerusalem for meetings with Israeli ministers.

+ Security Council refers application by Slovak and Czech Republics for United Nations membership to Committee on Admission of New Members, which meets this afternoon.

+ Secretary-General's Special Representative to Cambodia signs directive establishing procedures for prosecution of persons responsible for human rights violations in Cambodia, says UNTAC Spokesman; UNTAC empowered to indict individuals and prosecute cases using legal system of appropriate existing administrative structure.

+ Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden to send 700-man joint Nordic battalion to Macedonia under command of extended UNPROFOR operation there, at request of Secretary-General.

+ Last year, Security Council held total of 129 meetings on subjects ranging from situation in ex-Yugoslavia, Somalia and Angola, to admission of 13 new Member States; also held first ever Council Summit on new role of Organization in peace and security.

+ Council of International Civil Aviation Organization to complete fact-finding investigation regarding shooting down of Korean aircraft in August 1983.

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The President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, at a press conference this morning at Headquarters, said the reason why he could not accept the terms of talks in Geneva last week was that the provincial map of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as proposed by Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, "legitimized the fruits of ethnic cleansing and prevented the return of refugees to their homes".

Mr. Izetbegovic, who plans to meet with the President of the Security Council this afternoon to discuss the talks in Geneva, said the issue in Geneva was whether "Belgrade's proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina" were ready to accept the territorial integrity and sovereignty of his country and were willing to recognize and accept it as an independent and sovereign state.

Mr. Izetbegovic also said that ultimately the cornerstone of a lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina would rest on an element of justice and punishment of those responsible for the genocide and crimes against humanity. These were the critical issues which would bring peace, a return to normalcy and reconciliation in the country.

* * *

In Cairo today, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak with whom he discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa. He also had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Libya during which they discussed matters relating to the Security Council sanctions against that country.

Last night, the Secretary-General met with his Special Representative for the Middle East talks, Chinmaya Gharekhan, for a discussion of the framework in which his meetings in Israel would take place. Mr. Gharekhan left Cairo earlier today and was scheduled to meet in Jerusalem with the Israeli Foreign Minister Peres and with Prime Minister Rabin.

The Secretary-General was in Cairo today, before leaving tomorrow for Paris for a private visit. He is scheduled to go then to Bonn for an official visit and return to Paris for the signing of the opening of the Chemical Weapons Treaty. Mr. Boutros-Ghali is expected back in New York on 16 January.

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The Security Council, in two brief meetings today, decided to refer the applications by the Slovak and the Czech Republics for United Nations membership to the Committee on Admission of New Members. The Council recommended that the Committee meet this afternoon to make its recommendations to the General Assembly.

The President of the Security Council, Yoshio Hatano (Japan), presided over the meeting.

According to a United Nations spokesman, the General Assembly is expected to take up the matter in mid-January, pending approval by the Committee.

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Secretary-General's Special Representative to Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, has signed a directive establishing procedures for the prosecution of persons responsible for human rights violations in Cambodia. The directive empowers the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to indict individuals and prosecute cases using the legal system of the appropriate existing administrative structure, the Spokesman for UNTAC said today.

Under the terms of the new directive, he said, UNTAC could exercise direct control or supervision of administrative agencies, bodies and offices to ensure the maintenance of law and order, law enforcement, judicial processes, and the protection of human rights.

The Spokesman went on to say that UNTAC would review investigations of politically-motivated acts of violence, ethnic killings or any other crime for which justice would not have been served. In cases where sufficient evidence existed, the Special Representative would be able to delegate powers of arrest and detention to United Nations military and police officers, who would be able to secure the imprisonment of the suspects, he added.

The new measure, signed today by Mr. Akashi, would become operational in the next few days. Several cases were already under review and UNTAC expected to be in a position to present them to the courts for prosecution shortly, the Spokesman said.

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Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have decided to send a 700-man joint Nordic battalion to Macedonia to be under the command of the extended United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) there. According to a press release issued by the Finnish Mission to the United Nations today, this action followed a request by the Secretary-General.

While this was the first time that the United Nations was deploying peace-keeping troops in order to prevent the potential eruption of a conflict, the press release said, the concept of preventive deployment of peace-keeping forces had been consistently advocated by the Nordic countries. The operation in Macedonia was an important innovation for the United Nations as well as for the Nordic countries, said the document.

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The Security Council held a total of 129 meetings during 1992 on subjects ranging from the situation in the war-torn ex-Yugoslav republics, in Somalia and Angola, to the admission of 13 new Member States, most of them former Soviet republics. The Council also held its first ever Summit on the new role of the United Nations in peace and security.

Peace-keeping continued to be a major preoccupation of the Council in 1992, with the launch of the largest peace-keeping operation in United Nations

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history -- the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). That operation is part of a $1.9 billion plan to oversee Cambodia's peaceful transition to democracy.

The Council also authorized a United Nations Protection Force in former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to help create the necessary conditions for the negotiation of an overall settlement to the Yugoslav crisis. The arms embargo against Yugoslavia was expanded to include a trade and air embargo and a suspension of sports and cultural contacts. That measure was further tightened when the Council urged all States to halt maritime shipping to ensure the strict implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In Somalia, United Nations peace-keepers were authorized by the Council in April to facilitate the immediate cessation of hostilities so that urgently needed humanitarian assistance could reach hundreds of thousands of starving Somalis. In December, the Council allowed for the use of "all necessary means" to create a secure environment for the delivery of such humanitarian assistance. In close cooperation with the United States military, the Unified Task Force was created to prevent fighting Somali factions from prolonging the humanitarian crisis.

Also in December, the Council approved the establishment of the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) to assist that country in implementing a general peace agreement and transition to democracy.

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Following a request by the Governments of Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and United States, the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has decided to complete the fact-finding investigation, which the Agency initiated in 1983, regarding the shooting down of Korean Airlines flight KAL 007 on 31 August 1983.

According to a statement issued by ICAO's headquarters in Montréal, the Council instructed Agency's Secretary-General, Dr. Philippe Rochat, to request all parties involved to cooperate fully in turning over to ICAO, as soon as possible, all relevant materials, including the originals of the cockpit voice recorder and digital flight data recorder tapes.

Agency's Secretary-General was also instructed to undertake the fact-finding investigation on an urgent basis, including the analysis of the originals of the tapes and to report back to the ICAO Council as soon as possible, the statement added.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1305
8 January 1993

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council, in closed session, discusses Iraq's decision to ban use of United Nations aircraft by United Nations Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament; Commission Chairman Rolf Ekeus calls Iraqi action "serious violation" of its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions.

+ Secretary-General, currently in Paris, expresses great satisfaction at agreement between all Somalis movements in favour of peace and national reconciliation, reached today in Addis Ababa.

+ Relief worker of CARE-Australia killed and two others injured when fired upon by unknown assailants in Suleimaniya, Iraq, yesterday; United Nations asks for investigation of incident.

+ Situation in Angola "dangerously volatile" after fighting escalates in many regions, according to Secretary-General's Special Representative for that country, Margaret Anstee, who is working to organize cease-fire.

+ Secretary-General, in report describing talks in Geneva as "historic" for pursuit of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, urges "reasonable" delay in implementation of ban on non-authorized flights in that region, should Security Council decide to enforce such a ban.

+ United Nations makes available to International Committee of the Red Cross, at its request, helicopter for its representatives to visit Palestinians stranded in southern Lebanon following their recent deportation by Israel.

+ Security Council recommends admission of Czech and Slovak Republics for United Nations membership; General Assembly to consider applications shortly.

+ In Cairo, before leaving for Paris, Secretary-General meets with Egyptian President for discussion of that country's participation in peace-keeping in Somalia and Yugoslavia, among other trouble spots.

(more)

For information media--not an official record

+ Croatia supports proposal by Secretary-General to deploy additional 10,000 United Nations troops on borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina to search for, and turn back weapons or sanctioned goods crossing border in violation of Security Council's resolutions.

+ Socialist Republic of Viet Nam condemns what it calls "Democratic Kampuchea's repeated acts of terrorism and barbarous massacre" against Vietnamese residents who are living legally in Cambodia.

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The Security Council held informal consultations today concerning a letter from Iraq banning the use of United Nations aircraft by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament (UNSCOM) in that country. Rolf Ekeus, Chairman of the Commission, met with the Council this morning to deliver a note he had written concerning the Iraqi action.

Speaking to correspondents following Mr. Ekeus' meeting with the Council, the spokesman of UNSCOM, Tim Trevan, called the Iraqi decision "a very serious violation of [the Commission's] basic privileges and immunities" which would "seriously hinder" UNSCOM's operations in Iraq. He said the Iraqi Government had made it clear that the UNSCOM aircraft would no longer be allowed to land in Iraq. If the Commission wished to use aircraft, Mr. Trevan said, it "must use Iraqi-chartered aircraft and not United Nations aircraft"; otherwise, suggests the Iraqi letter, its members should travel by land. That decision by Iraq was "effective forthwith and indefinitely", said Mr. Trevan.

In reply to a question about the contents of Mr. Ekeus' note to the Council, Mr. Trevan said it recalled that the Iraqi action was in breach with its obligations under resolution 707 (1991) to provide "full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its weapons programmes" and with the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification by the Commission.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who is currently in Paris, has expressed great satisfaction at the agreement between all the Somalis movements in favour of peace and national reconciliation, concluded today in Addis Ababa.

In a declaration issued today, the Secretary-General expressed his conviction that the agreement would give a new impetus to the efforts towards a just and durable settlement and that it would "contribute to facilitating the transition from the Unified Command to the second phase of the United Nations Operation in Somalia".

According to the Spokesman for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNISOM), Farouk Malawi, who participated in the Conference in Addis Ababa, the draft agreement included a pledge by all factions to convene a meeting of national reconciliation during the first week of April. It also included a pledge for a cease-fire across Somalia, setting in motion a mechanism for

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monitoring the cease-fire. According to Mr. Malawi, the Conference on National Reconciliation would be held, most probably in Addis Ababa, under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General is expected to submit a report to the Security Council in the next few days concerning the progress achieved.

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A relief worker of CARE-Australia was killed and two others injured when the vehicle they were travelling in was fired upon by unknown assailants in Suleimaniya, Iraq, yesterday, a United Nations spokesman said today. He said the United Nations office in Baghdad has been instructed to immediately request an investigation of the matter by the appropriate authorities.

According to the spokesman, Stuart Cameron of Australia died before reaching the hospital. One of the two injured, which was also Australian, left the hospital after initial treatment, while the local CARE driver is reported to be in serious but not critical condition.

Following the incident, CARE-Australia, which is responsible for the off-loading, storage and distribution of relief supplies provided under the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, has decided to suspend temporarily its activities in northern Iraq. The United Nations has also temporarily suspended movements of its convoys to Arbil and Suleimaniya pending clarification of the situation, the Spokesman said.

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The situation in Angola was "dangerously volatile" after fighting has escalated in many regions of the country, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Margaret Anstee reported today.

The Secretary-General's Spokesman, Joe Sills, who had received Miss Anstee's report from Angola, told correspondents this morning that in Huambo, representatives of the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were talking with representatives of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), but the situation was still very tense.

The Spokesman went on to say that UNAVEM II was continuing efforts to obtain cease-fire agreements, both locally and countrywide and Miss Anstee had been in constant contact with both sides. Her efforts were focused on organizing a cease-fire as soon as possible, he said.

In a separate development, the Spokesman told correspondents today that the number of United Nations personnel deployed in Mozambique was expected to be between 7,000 and 8,000 at a cost of about $330 million. As for the date of deployment, no decision had yet been made, he said.

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The Council decided in mid-December to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ).

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called for a "reasonable" delay in the implementation of a ban on non-authorized flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, should the Security Council decide to adopt a resolution enforcing such a ban.

In a report to the Council, dated 6 January, the Secretary-General also urged the Council to let it be known clearly to all sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina that "it is their duty" to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen for the Yugoslav Conference in ending the conflict in the region as quickly as possible. The Secretary-General further proposed that there be penalties for the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

Informing the Council of the status of the ongoing peace talks in Geneva between Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the report describes the talks as "a historic step forward in the pursuit of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina". The Secretary-General reports that all the delegations pledged their cooperation with the Co-Chairmen in search for peaceful solutions and makes the point that it should now "be easier to establish clearly who is cooperating and who is not".

The discussions in Geneva, which will resume on Sunday, are focusing on three critical components: the constitutional principles; the delimitation of provinces; and arrangements for implementing and monitoring a cessation of hostilities.
Document S/25050

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The United Nations has made available to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), at its request, a helicopter for ICRC representatives to visit the more than 400 Palestinians who are stranded in southern Lebanon following their recent deportation by Israel.

A United Nations spokesman told correspondents at Headquarters today that the arrangement had been made in agreement with the Lebanese authorities and with the Italian Government, which provided the helicopter and crew.

The ICRC said in a press release issued at Headquarters yesterday that it had received permission from the Israeli authorities to send two delegates -- a doctor and a senior representative from its delegation in Tel Aviv -- to assess the needs of the Palestinians.

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In Cairo today, before leaving for Paris, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on a number of issues, including Egypt's participation in peace-keeping operations in Somalia and Yugoslavia, and other trouble spots around the world.

The Secretary-General told reporters at Cairo airport that they had also discussed the question of Libya and efforts to resolve that issue peacefully. He said he had met with the Libyan Foreign Minister in Cairo yesterday and that he was hopeful that a solution would be found to the problem between Libya on one side and the United States, the United Kingdom, France on the other side.

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The Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic be admitted to United Nations membership. Admission of the two Republics will bring to 180 the total membership of the United Nations.

After the adoption of each resolution, the Council President, Yoshio Hatano (Japan), on behalf of the Council, welcomed both countries' commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to fulfil all relevant obligations under it.

Membership in the United Nations is granted to States by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

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Croatia has expressed support for a proposal by the Secretary-General to deploy an additional 10,000 United Nations troops on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina to search for, and turn back weapons or sanctioned goods crossing the border, in violation of the Security Council's resolutions.

In a letter to the Secretary-General of 5 January, Mario Nobilo, the Croatian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, called for the implementation of the Secretary-General's plan in connection with the complete demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia and the enforced control of Croatia's international borders.

Mr. Nobilo added that the proposal to monitor the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina represented a "more decisive effort" by the United Nations and other international factors to contain the conflict in that region and keep it from spilling over into other parts of the Balkans. The proposal also added the "essential peace-making element to the present humanitarian and peace-keeping role" of the United Nations Protection Force in former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), the Croatian Ambassador said.
Document S/25062

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The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has condemned what it calls "Democratic Kampuchea's repeated acts of terrorism and barbarous massacre" against Vietnamese residents who are living legally in Cambodia.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Nguyen Manh Cam, states that on 27 December 1992, a group of soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea attacked a fishing village in Cambodia in search of Vietnamese "so as to murder them". There, he says, they killed 14 people, including 12 Vietnamese, and injured 14 others. Mr. Cam says that Eric Berman, Deputy Spokesman of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), has reaffirmed that Democratic Kampuchea's forces were responsible for the massacre at the fishing village.

Mr. Cam writes that the Democratic Kampuchea faction's violation of human rights and its obstinate refusal to enter the second phase of the cease-fire in Cambodia have placed the political settlement of the Cambodia problem in very critical danger, challenging the international community and jeopardizing peace and stability in South-East Asia.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1306
11 January 1993

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council demands that military equipment removed by force by Iraq from Kuwaiti side be returned immediately to UNIKOM for destruction; also reiterates demand that Iraq permit UNSCOM and UNIKOM to use own aircraft for transport of personnel into Iraq; again warns that country of serious consequences resulting from continued defiance.

+ Secretary-General reports that about 200 Iraqis yesterday forced their way into ammunition bunkers in Kuwait and removed their contents; Iraqi operation continued today; United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission protests violation.

+ Secretary-General appoints Special Commission of Inquiry to investigate assassination of Hajika Turajlic, a Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Security Council denounces "outrageous act of terrorism" and urges parties to exercise utmost restrain.

+ Secretary-General, at press conference in Bonn, expressed hope for greater role for Germany in the United Nations; meets Foreign Minister Kinkel and Chancellor Kohl.

+ Security Council "deeply disturbed" by Iraq's recent decision not to allow United Nations to transport its personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft; Iraq describes action as "temporary".

+ Secretary-General reports that situation in Angola "has deteriorated severely" since beginning of year; urges Council to endorse efforts by Special Representative Margaret Anstee to restore cease-fire and relaunch political dialogue.

+ Secretary-General says Salvadoran Government did not fully comply with recommendations of Ad Hoc Committee on purification of Armed Forces concerning the discharging and retiring of 103 officers; calls on President Cristiani to "regularize" situation.

(more)

For information media--not an official record

+ Security Council expresses full support for efforts by Co-Chairmen of International Conference on Yugoslavia to achieve overall political settlement and cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

+ Department of Humanitarian Affairs appeals for $20.4 million in humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan, describing country's economic and political situation as "extremely serious and difficult".

+ Russian Federation's leadership expresses deep concern over continuing military activities along Armenia-Azerbaijan border; calls on conflicting sides to immediately cease hostilities.

+ Palestine Observer to United Nations likens deportation by Israel of over 400 Palestinians to concept of "transfer" or "ethnic cleansing".

+ Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) describes as "preposterous" allegations by Bosnia and Herzegovina of Serbian and Montenegrin aerial combat missions over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

+ The five committees of the Security Council Sanctions Committee elect their officers.

+ United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas begins today at Headquarters; to consider new developments in field of cartography which affect sustainable development.

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The Security Council tonight demanded that the military equipment removed by force by Iraq from the six bunkers in Kuwaiti territory be returned immediately to the custody of United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for destruction.

The Council, in a statement read out by its President, Yoshio Hatano (Japan), also condemned further Iraqi intrusions into the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone on 11 January.

It invited the Secretary-General to explore on an urgent basis the possibilities for restoring UNIKOM to its full strength and to consider the need for rapid reinforcement as set out in his report of 12 June 1991 and to report back to the Council.

The statement also expressed alarm at Iraq's refusal to allow the United Nations to transport the Special Commission (UNSCOM) and UNIKOM personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft.

The Council demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with all the United Nations agencies in carrying out their mandates and warned it of serious consequences that would flow from such continued defiance.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has reported to the Security Council that a party of about 200 Iraqis with trucks and heavy loading equipment forced their way into six ammunition bunkers located in Kuwait and took away most of their contents.

In a special report dated 10 January, the Secretary-General noted that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), which had maintained a 24-hour guard over the bunkers, made an effort to prevent the Iraqis but was unable to do so. The Iraqis further continued to dismantle prefabricated buildings and remove parts and other items from the former naval base located on Kuwaiti territory.

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali said that UNIKOM had protested the Iraqi violation and has lodged a protest with the Iraqi Foreign Ministry noting that the action had contravened the Security Council's decision that the contents of the bunkers should be destroyed by UNIKOM or by a specialized firm acting under UNIKOM's supervision.

The Secretary-General concluded that such developments were taking place at a time when the Security Council was already actively seized of Iraq's ban against United Nations aircraft, adding that they cast doubt on Iraq's continued willingness to cooperate with UNIKOM and to abide by the commitments it had undertaken.

At a press briefing today, Spokesman Joe Sills told correspondents that this morning the Iraqis continued retrieving pre-fab buildings and other items from the former Iraqi naval base, but had not touched the UNIKOM camp.

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The Secretary-General has appointed a Special Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the assassination of a Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hakija Turajlic, while he was travelling in a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) vehicle in Sarajevo, the Secretary-General's Spokesman said at a Headquarters news briefing today.

The Special Commission will be jointly headed by Sahabzada Yakub-Khan, a former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and currently serving as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Western Sahara, and Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden), Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The other members of the Special Commission will be staff members of the Secretariat and officers serving in the United Nations peace-keeping operations, including an officer nominated by Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar, Commander of UNPROFOR.

The Secretary-General has asked Mr. Yakub-Khan and General Wahlgren to present him with their preliminary report by the weekend so that he can submit to the Security Council the report requested by it.

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The action was taken following a request by the Security Council on Friday evening that the Secretary-General undertake a full investigation of the incident and report to it without delay. At that meeting, the Council strongly condemned Mr. Turajlic's killing and urged all parties and others concerned to exercise utmost restraint and to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

The Council was convened following a request by Muhamed Sacirbey, the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, who pointed out that this blatant act of war against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations demanded immediate and resolute action to stop the aggression against his country and to stop the use of UNPROFOR's limited mandate as a means to facilitate aggression.

In a separate letter, Mustafa Aksin, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, stressed that the killing of Mr. Turajlic, which occurred after the latter had greeted at the airport Mr. Orhan Kilercioglu, Minister of State of Turkey, was a further manifestation of the brazen violations of the Serbian forces of all norms of civilized behaviour and a new challenge to UNPROFOR and the United Nations.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed the hope that Germany will play a greater role in the United Nations.

Speaking at a press conference today in Bonn after a brief official visit to Germany, the Secretary-General stressed that the German support for the United Nations peace-keeping efforts had taken many forms and had covered such fields as transport, medical support and policing. However, pointed out the Secretary-General, what was mostly needed was the full participation of Germany in peace-keeping, peacemaking, peace enforcement and peace-building operations.

Earlier today, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Klaus Kinkel, to discuss, among other things, the potential role of German troops in United Nations peace-keeping operations and the possible enlargement of the Security Council.

The two also reviewed the situation in Somalia and the second stage of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) in which Mr. Boutros-Ghali expressed the hope that Germany would participate especially in regard to rebuilding the Somalian police.

The Secretary-General gave his assessment of the situation in the former Yugoslavia and expressed his view that the peace process must continue. He also discussed the mission to Israel of Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan, his Special Representative to the Middle East Peace Talks, and the situation in Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador and South Africa.

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The Foreign Minister expressed hope that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) would move to Bonn.

Later, the Secretary-General had a luncheon with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

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In a statement issued Friday following consultations of the Security Council, the Council President, Yushio Hatano (Japan), said that the Council was "deeply disturbed" by Iraq's recent decision not to allow the United Nations to transport its personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft.

The Council also reminded Iraq that, in accordance with the agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between Iraq and the United Nations, the Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are to be allowed, as they determined necessary, to use their own aircraft throughout Iraq and any airfield in Iraq "without interference or hindrance of any kind".

Concerning the United Nations Iraq-Koweit Observation Mission (UNIKOM), the Council reaffirmed Iraq's obligation and commitment to the unrestricted freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transportation, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the exchange of letters of April and June 1992 between Iraq and the United Nations.

The Council also demanded that Iraq abide by its obligations and cooperate fully with the activities of the Special Commission, the IAEA and UNIKOM, and warned the Government of that country of the serious consequences which would ensue from failure to comply with its obligations.

In a reply dated 10 January and transmitted to the President of the Council by Iraqi Ambassador to the United Nations, Nizar Hamdoon, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, pointed out that the discontinuance of the use of foreign aircraft for its operation was a "temporary decision" dictated by the United States threats to his country.

The allegations that Iraq has stopped or hampered the missions of the Special Commission in Iraq are incorrect, said the Iraqi Foreign Minister, stressing that the dealings of the United Nations with a free and sovereign State "ought to be marked by propriety". "The insolent manner adopted by some of those in charge of United Nations missions is absolutely unacceptable", and "it is this that should be condemned", said the Iraqi Foreign Minister.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has informed the Security Council that the situation in Angola "has deteriorated severely" since the beginning of the year and urged the Council to publicly endorse the efforts of his Special Representative, Miss Margaret Anstee, who "has worked tirelessly to

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establish contacts" between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in order to restore the cease-fire and relaunch the political dialogue started in Namibe last November.

In a letter to the Council President, dated 8 January, the Secretary-General said there had been outbreaks of heavy fighting in at least ten provincial capitals and other centres of population with each side accusing the other of initiating the hostilities. In almost all cases, the Secretary-General continued, the outcome had been the destruction of UNITA's premises and its personnel captured and killed in some cases. On the other hand, the Government had been unable to reestablish its administration in many rural areas.

The Secretary-General noted that while his Special Representative had been able to obtain the agreement of both sides to a meeting, a number of proposed locations had been rejected by one side or the other. The Secretary-General has asked the Security Council to appeal to both sides to agree to Miss Anstee's latest proposal for a meeting in the city of Menongue which has not so far been affected by the fighting.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has reported that the commitment by the Salvadoran authorities to discharge and retire 103 Salvadoran officers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission on purification of the Armed Forces within a specified time-frame, had not been fully implemented.

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated 7 January, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali pointed out that, after careful consideration of President Cristiani's explanations as to the implementation of the recommendations, he was ready to accept as "satisfactory" the measures adopted by the Salvadoran Government with respect to 87 of the 102 officers covered by the Ad Hoc Commission's recommendations, "even though a number of them do not conform in all respects with those recommendations".

However, said the Secretary-General, the measures adopted in respect to other 15 officers "do not comply with those recommendations and are thus not in conformity with the Peace Accords".

In accordance with the mandate entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council requiring that each side comply fully with all its commitments it has entered into in signing the Peace Accords, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali called on President Cristiani to take early action "to regularize" the position of the 15 officers in respect to whom the recommendations have not yet been fully implemented.

The Ad Hoc Committee had recommended that 103 officers be discharged or retired from the Salvadoran Armed Forces effective 1 January. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 1 January, President Cristiani had indicated that, while the dismissal procedures were being applied to 76

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officers, they were being deferred in other cases during the "transitional period", which is understood to mean during the remainder of President Cristiani's mandate as President of El Salvador.

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The Security Council expressed its full support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, to achieve an overall political settlement and cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a statement read out by its President, Yoshio Hatano (Japan), on Friday, 8 January, the Council warned any party which would oppose such a settlement against the consequences of that attitude. It reaffirmed the need to respect fully the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council stated that lack of cooperation and non-compliance with relevant Council resolutions would compel it to review the situation in an urgent and serious manner and to consider further necessary measures.

It also fully endorsed the view of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali that it was the duty of all the parties involved in the conflict to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing the conflict to a swift end. It appealed to them to cooperate to the fullest with the peace efforts.

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The Department of Humanitarian Affairs made an urgent preliminary appeal to the international community to make available $20.4 million in humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan, now in a state of civil war. The appeal would be updated and revised in light of future developments and new assessments as they become available, the Secretary-General's Spokesman told correspondents at a Headquarters press briefing today.

The Spokesman, reading from a report by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, said the economic and political situation in Tajikistan is extremely serious and difficult. It is the poorest and least developed of all the former USSR Republics and the collapse of the old centralized system of distribution had effectively left the country bereft of all basic commodities.

The conditions he said, have dramatically deteriorated in the last few months and more recently were worsening day by day. Fighting has intensified, particularly in the southern provinces along the border with Afghanistan, and in the capitol Dushanbe. The country is in a state of civil war whose consequences might have wider implications. There were currently 400,000 internally displaced people and refugees throughout the country, besides a large number of them who had crossed into Afghanistan.

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Food supplies, medicine and surgical instruments were in short supply in the entire country and there is a great shortage of fuel, which disrupts transportation, agriculture and heating in the severely cold winter months.

Under the overall coordination of the Department, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Organization for Migration will participate in relief efforts in Tajikistan, the Spokesman said. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were already helping displaced persons and refugees in the country and would collaborate with the United Nations agencies involved.

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The Russian leadership expresses "deep concern" over continuing military activities along the Armenia-Azerbaijan border and the shelling of populated areas, according to a press release issued last Friday by the Russian Federation's Foreign Ministry and forwarded to the United Nations by the permanent mission of that country.

The text calls on the conflicting sides to immediately cease the shelling of peaceful settlements that cause human casualties, to refrain altogether from expanding the zone of conflict and to move toward the end of the fratricidal war in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Evidently, it is high time to agree on a cease-fire and to begin serious negotiations on settling the conflict by political means, says the statement.

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The Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations has described Israel's deportation of over four hundred Palestinians as being parallel to the concept of "transfer" and other theories such as "ethnic cleansing".

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 8 January, the Permanent Observer, Nasser Al-Kidwa, said the deportation constituted a form of collective punishment and has had a detrimental effect on the peace process currently underway. He said it was inconceivable for the peace process to continue and succeed as long as such a situation was not brought to an end. The international community and the Security Council were duty-bound to compel Israel to abide by its obligations under the United Nations Charter and to guarantee respect of international law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention, he said.

Meanwhile, the Group of Arab States has called on the Security Council to take strong action for the full enforcement of resolution 799 (1992) by speedily adopting a new resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter. Resolution 799 demanded that Israel ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported.

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In a letter to the Council, through Libya as its current Chairman, the Arab Group said such a course of action would help to ensure the continuation of the peace process and preserve the prestige and credibility of the Security Council.

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Dragomir Djokic, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, has said that the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina has put forward "unfounded accusations" and "falsehoods" pertaining to the involvement of the forces and aircraft from the Republic of Yugoslavia on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The letter, dated 7 January, says the "preposterous" accusation that, between 23 and 27 December 1992, Serbian and Montegrin forces carried out 24 combat missions over the region of Srebrenica with fixed-wing aircraft is a "gross fabrication."

As in the previous instances, Mr. Djokic notes, the sole goal is to condemn the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its alleged role in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, "in which, in fact, it is not a party, and consequently to provoke foreign military intervention."

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The five committees of the Security Council Sanctions Committee charged with monitoring the implementation of Council-established sanctions elected their officers for 1993 at successive meetings last week.

The Committee to monitor the implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa elected Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan) as its Chairman. Terence C. O'Brien (New Zealand) was elected Chairman of the Committee which monitors the implementation of mandatory sanctions against Iraq.

In the Committee which monitors the arms embargo against the former Yugoslavia, Ronaldo M. Sardenberg (Brazil) was elected Chairman, while the Committee established to monitor violations of aerial, arms and diplomatic sanctions against Libya elected Andre Erdos (Hungary) as its Chairman.

Shunji Mauryama (Japan) was elected Chairman of the Committee which monitors the weapons and military equipment embargo against Somalia.

Each of the Committees consist of all 15 members of the Security Council.

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The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas began today at Headquarters to consider new developments in the field of cartography which affect sustainable development. The Conference, which will also review the latest developments relating to politics and management

(more)

of national mapping and charting programmes, is scheduled to continue through 15 January.

The Cartographic Conference last met in 1989, when it adopted a resolution calling for the development of background papers, in collaboration with international scientific and professional organizations, for presentation at this year's session.

William Seltzer, Director of the Statistical Division of the Department, said that a new integrated approach was emerging in the consideration of developmental, social and environmental issues.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1307
12 January 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ No agreement reached at talks on political settlement of conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary-General's Special Representative Cyrus Vance expresses hope for acceptance by all parties of constitutional structure for Bosnia and Herzegovina in coming week.

+ Continuing visit to Germany, Secretary-General meets today with number of political leaders in Bonn; increased participation of Germany in the United Nations among main topics; to leave tomorrow for Paris.

+ UNTAC makes first arrest of Government party official for alleged involvement in attack on member of opposition party; prosecution by United Nations magistrate expected, says UNTAC Spokesman.

+ WFP to provide emergency food aid to Mauritania, Haiti.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was informed by his Special Representative, Cyrus Vance, that an agreement on a political settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina could not be reached today in Geneva, a Spokesperson for the Secretary-General said.

Nevertheless, the Spokesperson added, Mr. Vance expressed hope that within the coming week it will be possible for all parties to accept the constitutional structure for Bosnia and Herzegovina which was negotiated with the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, and that peace and security will prevail.

The peace talks between representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia ans Montenegro), as well as the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yogoslavia - Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen - had initially started on 2 January in Geneva, and, after a few days' interruption, had resumed Sunday in Geneva.

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For information media--not an official record

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, continuing his visit to Germany, today met with Hans-Ulrich Klose, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Wolfgang Schaeuble, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), to discuss Germany's participation in the United Nations peace-keeping and peace enforcement operations, Secretary-General's Spokesman informed correspondents today.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali also met with the Foreign Policy Committee/Sub-Committee on the United Nations of the Bundestag. He discussed his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", the situations in Somalia and former Yugoslavia, and the question of German support for the United Nations. Representatives of each of the three parties -- CDU, SPD and the Liberal -- spoke at the meeting.

The Secretary-General attended a luncheon given by Prof. Rita Suessmuth, President of Bundestag, and later met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former Foreign Minister of Germany.

He will be leaving Bonn for Paris tomorrow morning to take part in the signature ceremony of the Chemical Weapons Treaty, the Spokesman said.

* * *

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) made the first arrest of a member of the Phnom Penh Government party for his "alleged involvement" in an attack on a member of the opposition party. This action was taken under a new directive establishing procedures for the prosecution of persons responsible for human rights violations in Cambodia. The person arrested would face prosecution by a United Nations magistrate, the Secretary-General's Spokesman told correspondents at Headquarters today.

The directive, signed last week by the Secretary-General's Special Representative to Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, empowers UNTAC to indict individuals and prosecute cases using the legal system of the appropriate existing administrative structure.

In a related development, the Spokesman for UNTAC described as "very positive" Mr. Akashi's visit to Beijing, during which it was decided that the Supreme National Council (SNC) would meet in Beijing on Thursday, 28 January, to discuss the question of voting and registration of voters in the ensuing polls. Following Prince Sihanouk's decision to cooperate with UNTAC without restrictions, all 12 members of the SNC were expected to attend the meeting, the Spokesman added.

* * *

The World Food Programme (WFP), the food aid organization of the United Nations, today announced it would provide 20,000 metric tonnes of emergency relief food rations to Mauritania to offset the serious drought hitting much of that country and also 4,000 metric tonnes of food assistance to 67,000 Haitian returnees, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups.

(more)

According to WFP estimates, the relief assistance of $4.1 million worth of wheat and sorghum to Mauritania will be enough to cover the basic needs of 420,000 people for four months. The WFP will also pay the transportation costs worth a further $3.9 million.

This emergency operation is WFP's second one for Mauritania since July, when the Programme approved 8,400 tonnes of wheat for drought victims.

The WFP further said that assistance to Haiti is vital because the country is battling a series of natural and man-made crises: two consecutive years of drought, political problems and financial trouble. Furthermore, the Organization of American States (OAS) economic embargo endorsed by the United Nations -- which began in November 1991 -- has worsened the food supply situation in that country.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1308
13 January 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ In Paris, Secretary-General has no comments on today's allied military offensive action against Iraq, as long as he has not received written report from United Nations; United States message delivered today to Secretary-General's office at Headquarters; in letter yesterday, Iraq affirms it does not wish "to have problems" with Security Council; Iraqi incursion into Kuwaiti demilitarized zone continues today.

+ In Paris, Secretary-General says he expects "positive results" in the next few days regarding Geneva talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina; takes part in signing ceremony of Chemical Weapons Treaty; holds talks with number of political leaders.

+ First "hostile actions" against UNTAC personnel in Cambodia; 3 people killed, two injured; investigation underway.

+ Cost of enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength estimated at about $695 million, according to Secretary-General's report to the Council.

+ Commission of Inquiry to investigate recent assassination of Bosnian Deputy Prime Minister arrives in Zagreb; to report to Secretary-General by 18 January; Bosnian Ambassador says UNPFROFOR offers neither protection nor force; calls for proper political support for UNPROFOR's mission.

+ Mission of medical experts currently in former Yugoslavia to investigate allegations of widespread occurrence of rape, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina; findings to be presented to Special Rapporteur on human rights situation in former Yugoslavia.

+ Ambassadors of Member States which contributed troops for UNOSOM and UNITAF briefed today on Somalia; importance of smooth transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM-2 underlined.

(more)

For information media--not an official record

+ Arab States call on Security Council to undertake measures to ensure Israel's compliance with resolution 799 (1993); discuss the "serious consequences" of expulsion by Israel of over 400 Palestinians from occupied territories.

+ Nearly 6,500 Croatians killed, over 23,000 wounded and about 270,000 internally displaced in war in Croatia, says Croatian representative to United Nations.

+ General Assembly to consider admission of Czech and Slovak Republics on 19 January.

* * *

In Paris, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told reporters that he had no comments on today's allied military offensive action against Iraq, as long as he has not received a written report on the subject from the United Nations. "When I receive the report", he replied, "I will be ready to give you my comments".

In a separate development, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General confirmed to correspondents that United States Ambassador Edward Walker had delivered a message to Secretary-General's Office at Headquarters today. The content of the message was not disclosed.

In a letter, dated 12 January, addressed to the Secretary-General, Iraqi Foreign Minister Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf affirms that his country does not wish to "have problems" with the Security Council. He also affirms Iraq's wish for dialogue with the Council and with "all who so desire" with a view to reaching mutual understanding based on justice, fairness and lawful rights.

If, however, it is the intention of some to pursue a policy of imposition, coercion and the violation of rights and sovereignty, Iraq shall not relinquish and shall not bargain with respect to matters affecting the defence of its sovereignty and its legitimate rights, warned the Iraqi Foreign Minister.

Last Monday, the Security Council condemned Iraqi incursions into the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone; expressed alarm at Iraq's refusal to allow the United Nations to transport the Special Commission (UNSCOM) and Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft; and demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with all the United Nations agencies and relevant resolutions. The Council also warned Iraq of serious consequences that would flow from such continued defiance.

The Iraqi incursions into the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone continued today, according to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General. The United Nations observers who were at the scene took no action to stop those crossing the border.

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On the first of his two-day visit to Paris, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told reporters today that he believed that there would be "positive results" in the next few days regarding the Geneva peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Arriving in the French capital to take part in the signing ceremony of the Chemical Weapons Treaty - which was held at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Headquarters - Mr. Boutros-Ghali also held a series of meetings with a number of political leaders.

The Secretary-General met with his Special Representative to the Multilateral Peace Talks in the Middle East, Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan, after which he had a luncheon meeting with Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Minister of Italy.

The Secretary-General later met with the United States Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger for discussions within the context of continuing consultations and cooperation between United States and the United Nations. Mr. Boutros-Ghali characterized the talks as "very constructive and very positive". The two discussed the situation in Somalia, Libya and the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali later meet with Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister of Israel.

The Secretary-General was scheduled to attend a dinner hosted by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. He will continue his visit to Paris tomorrow.

* * *

Two Cambodian nationals with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and a seven-year-old local girl were killed and several other UNTAC personnel were injured when an unidentified group of about 40 people attacked a village with rockets and automatic weapons in the district capital of Siem Reap in Cambodia last night.

According to the Spokesman for UNTAC, the attackers fired at the tent used for electoral registration and several houses inhabited by UNTAC personnel and Cambodian civilians.

The residence of three Japanese police officers was burned to the ground but "fortunately" was uninhabited at the time of the attack. The attackers also ransacked the residences of an Indian and a Ghanian police officer, who were injured in the attack, the Spokesman said.

The Spokesman said that this was the first time UNTAC personnel had died because of "hostile actions" in Cambodia.

A complete investigation of the incident was underway.

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In a separate development, it was announced today that Barbara Hendricke, Ambassador of Goodwill for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), would fly to Phnom Penh tomorrow, on a three-day visit to underline the plight of victims of deadly land mines in Cambodia.

During her visit, the American opera singer will meet with officials of UNHCR, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre and the French Relief Handicap International.

* * *

The costs associated with the additional responsibilities of monitoring crossing-points on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) would amount to about $695 million for an initial six-month period, according to a further report of the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the proposal to enlarge the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

It is estimated that the monthly cost thereafter will be approximately $69 million.

The Secretary-General says he would recommend to the General Assembly that, should the Security Council decide to approve the proposed course of action and enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, the additional costs relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States. Further, the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to the UNPROFOR special account, the report states.

* * *

The Commission of Inquiry appointed by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to investigate the assassination last week of a Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hakija Turajlic, while in the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), travelled to Zagreb today, according to the Secretary-General's Spokesman.

The Commission, which is jointly headed by Sahabzada Yakub-Khan, a former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and currently serving as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Western Sahara, and Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden), Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), met in Zagreb with General Satish Nambiar, the Commander of UNPROFOR.

The Spokesman told correspondents at Headquarters that the Commission was "authorized to make contacts as necessary with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bosnian-Serb leadership, UNPROFOR Force Commander and personnel and any other contacts as needed."

He said the Commission's goal is to establish facts and circumstances of what happened, to study procedures that were used and see whether they were appropriate under the circumstances, and also to make recommendations.

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The Commission is to report to the Secretary-General no later than 18 January.

In a separate development, the Bosnian Ambassador to the United Nations, Muhamed Sacirbey, said in a letter to the Secretary-General that the "astonishing circumstances" leading to the murder of his country's Deputy Prime Minister, while under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), demonstrated that UNPROFOR offered neither protection nor force.

Ambassador Sacirbey said that UNPROFOR unfortunately "labors under a constricted mandate, passive rules of engagement and inadequate political support". Those factors had proven to be "grossly counterproductive, permitting occupation forces to use UNPROFOR" as an unwitting vehicle of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said.

He pointed out that the murder of the Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina on a road controlled by UNPROFOR "demonstrated the necessity of correcting UNPROFOR's mandate and rules of engagement and of obtaining proper political support for its work" if it were to function as a genuine protection force.

* * *

A team of medical and psychiatric experts, accompanied by staff of the Centre for Human Rights, left Geneva yesterday to investigate allegations of the widespread occurrence of rape, which are being made particularly in relation to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The purpose of the mission, arranged by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the territory of former Yugoslavia, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, is to examine allegations of rape in the former Yugoslavia and, in particular, to receive and analyse the testimony of victims, witnesses and credible sources. The findings will be forwarded to the Special Rapporteur, who will present his report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session in February.

The team, which is scheduled to return on 22 January, intends to spend the greater part of the time in Zagreb and Belgrade. However, should conditions permit, they may also visit places in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The inquiry by the team of experts will be conducted in parallel to the Special Rapporteur's own visit to the former Yugoslavia currently in progress. That visit will conclude on 16 January.

* * *

Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Marrack Goulding, chaired a briefing this morning for Ambassadors of Member States who contributed troops to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). The Ambassadors were briefed on all aspects of

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the current operation in Somalia, the efforts to create a secure environment throughout the country and a joint United Nations-United States planning for a phased handover to UNOSOM-2.

The briefing underlined the importance of a smooth and seamless transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM-2 and also emphasized the importance Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali attached to the re-building of Somali institutions, including the re-establishment of an indigenous police force as soon as possible.

Among others who also briefed the Ambassadors included Kofi Annan, Assistant-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations; United States Ambassador Brandon Grove, Chairman of the State Department Task Force on Somalia; Rear-Admiral Frank Bowman, Deputy Director for Political Military Affairs and Strategic Planning and Policy Affairs Director, Joint Staff at the Pentagon; and General Morris Baril, Military Advisor, Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

* * *

A delegation representing the Arab States at the United Nations, headed by Libya, the current Chairman of the Arab Group, met with the President of the Security Council, Yoshio Hatano (Japan), this morning to discuss the "serious consequences" of Israel's expulsion of more than 400 Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories last month.

The delegation transmitted to Mr. Hatano a text of the resolution adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Arab States at its extraordinary session held in Cairo on 11 and 12 January.

The resolution, inter alia, calls upon the Security Council to undertake measures to ensure Israel's compliance with the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 799 (1992), including the application of the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

It also calls upon the United Nations to establish an appropriate mechanism with a view of implementing the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, particularly through appointing an international Power to provide protection for the civilians in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Further, the resolution calls upon the Council to take immediate measures in order to secure delivery of necessary relief supplies via the occupied Palestinian territories to the expelled Palestinians.

Ambassadors of Egypt, Lebanon, the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations and the League of Arab States were present at the meeting with Mr. Hatano.

* * *

About 6,500 Croatians, including nearly 2,200 civilians, were killed and over 23,000 civilians and members of the defence forces were wounded in the

war in Croatia, according to records of the Information and Research Department, Ministry of Health, of the Republic of Croatia, as submitted to the United Nations by that country's permanent mission.

Based on testimonials by eyewitnesses who survived the massacres, it is estimated that at least 1,000 Croatian civilians, mostly elderly, have been massacred, summarily executed or brutally killed by Serbian paramilitary forces, said Vladimir Drobnjak, Chargé d'affaires of Croatia to the United Nations, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, this week.

Until 6 December 1992, Mr. Drobnjak writes, about 269,000 persons within the borders of Croatia have been registered as displaced, and 426,000 coming from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been granted refugee status. The total number of displaced persons and refugees is almost 700,000.

According to the lists of missing persons kept by the Croatian Red Cross there are nearly 14,000 people still missing.

* * *

The General Assembly will meet next Tuesday morning to consider the admission of two new members, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, according to a United Nations Spokesman.

This action follows a recommendation by the Security Council that these two countries be admitted to United Nations membership. Admission of the two Republics will bring to 180 the total membership of the United Nations.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1309
14 January 1993

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ In Paris today, Secretary-General stresses yesterday's raid on Iraq conforms to Security Council's resolutions; expresses hope for positive outcome of Geneva peace talks on former Yugoslavia; continues negotiations for return of Palestinian deportees; and expresses optimism for solution to Cyprus problem.

+ Following intensive talks, Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Haiti, Dante Caputo, reaches understanding on framework for talks on political solution for the island.

+ UNAVEM personnel pulled out of number of locations in Angola due to "deteriorating conditions"; Special Representative Margaret Anstee arranges meeting for Government and UNITA representatives, hopefully by "this weekend".

* * *

In Paris today, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the Diplomatic Press Club that the raid carried out yesterday against Iraq had received a mandate from Security Council resolution 687. "As Secretary-General of the United Nations, I can say that this action was taken and conforms to the resolutions of the Security Council and conforms to the Charter of the United Nations", said Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The Secretary-General stressed that the cause of the raid was the violation by Iraq of Security Council resolution 687 concerning the cease-fire.

Answering a question about his assessment of the Geneva peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Secretary-General said that he was prepared to wait a few more days before drawing a conclusion. "Special Representative Cyrus Vance is optimistic and despite the difficulties he is maintaining the momentum for negotiations", said the Secretary-General. He warned, however, that if no response was given to the peace plan in the next six days, he would have to report the situation to the Security Council.

On the question of the Palestinian deportees, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated that, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by Council

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For information media--not an official record

resolution 799, he had sent not one - but two envoys to the Middle East to try and negotiate the return of the more than 400 Palestinians deported by Israel from the occupied territories. The talks continued, said the Secretary-General, who insisted that, according to the Council's resolution, the deportees must be allowed to return. "If the contacts are positive, if there is progress, then we can wait", explained the Secretary-General. "If not", he continued, "I am obliged to report to the Security Council and it is up to the Council to assume its responsibilites".

Also today, following a meeting with President Georges Vassiliou of Cyprus, the Secretary-General expressed his belief that at the next meeting of the leaders od the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities - scheduled for March at Headquarters - a solution can be found to the Cyprus problem. "I am an optimist", said the Secretary-General."It takes time and patience to find a solution to a problem, but I believe that we'll find a solution".

* * *

The efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Haiti, Dante Caputo, have resulted in an understanding on a framework which will facilitate the holding of talks to reach a political solution to the Haitian crisis and on the possible dispatch by the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) of a civilian-led mission to monitor the human rights situation in Haiti. Mr. Caputo will continue his efforts in Port-au-Prince in the coming days, the Secretary-General's Spokesman said today at Headquarters.

The Spokesman said that Mr. Caputo had spent the last week in Washington for several rounds of intensive talks on the Haitian situation with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Secretary-General of the OAS, Joao Baena Soares, and with top officials of the State Department. Last Friday, Mr. Caputo had a meeting with Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher.

The Spokesman also said there was a letter from President Aristide to the Secretary-General regarding the human rights situation in Haiti and the ideas for starting a process of negotiations for the restoration of peace and a political solution in that country.

* * *

In view of the increasing hostilities and the deterioration of the security situation in Angola, which has placed many personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) in danger, the UNAVEM has evacuated its teams located in 38 troop assembly areas and critical points, as well as of one Regional Headquarters in Huambo, according to Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Margaret Anstee. Previously, UNAVEM was present in 67 locations throughout the country and had six Regional Headquarters.

In the meantime, the efforts undertaken by Miss Anstee over the last few days to bring about an urgent meeting between representatives of the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)

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sides in order to secure a cease-fire have resulted in an agreement, with both sides indicating now their willingness to hold a meeting in Addis Ababa, under the United Nations auspices. If practical arrangements can be made in time, it was hoped that the meeting could take place this weekend, said the Special Representative. The object of the meeting was not only to bring to an end the hostilities that have engulfed the country, but also to establish the basis for a return to political negotiation within the framework of the Peace Accords signed in Portugal in May 1991, Miss Anstee said.

Meanwhile, fighting has intensified in Huambo and M'Banza Congo and continues in Menongue. The situation in Luena is reported calmer than yesterday with sporadic exchanges of fire. Two personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) were injured in the past few days in separate incidents.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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DH/1310
15 January 1993

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Iraq informs Security Council that, effective Wednesday, it suspended removal of property from demilitarized zone and authorized United Nations aircraft to fly into Iraq "on a case-to-case basis".

+ Secretary-General welcomes agreement between 14 Somalian political leaders in Addis Ababa as first step to country's reconstruction.

+ Co-Chairmen Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen to meet Croatian, Bosnian Presidents in Zagreb today; summit talks on Bosnia Herzegovina likely to resume late next week.

+ In Paris today, Secretary-General confirms elections in Cambodia will be held on time; to visit Phnom Penh next month.

+ Secretary-General continues talks with political leaders in Paris; receives doctorate degree.

+ Unprecedented food relief effort for southern Africa, says World Food Programme.

+ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on four-day visit to Saudi Arabia; to tour refugee camp.

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Iraq informed the Security Council that, as of last Wednesday, it had suspended removal of its property from Umm Qasr and the demilitarized zone, and it allowed United Nations aircraft to fly to Iraq on a "case-to-case basis".

In a letter addressed to Security Council President Yoshio Hatano (Japan), the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, stresses that the suspension of removal of Iraqi property will continue until the "ambiguity that has arisen with the United Nations Observation Mission has been resolved" and a "formula agreeable to both parties has been arrived at". The Foreign Minister also emphasizes the importance of reaching a suitable formula "that

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For information media--not an official record

will allow Iraq to recover its property in Umm Qasr and the demilitarized zone, which is an undisputed right".

Mr. Al-Sahaf further stresses that, regarding the United Nations flights to his country, Iraq will not assume any responsability for the safety of United Nations aircraft inside its airspace, "because of the aggression to which Iraq is subjected by United States, United Kingdom and French aircraft".

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali expressed his pleasure today upon receiving a message from Addis Ababa informing him that agreement had been reached for an immediate cease-fire and disarmament in Somalia between the 14 Somalian political leaders. The agreement also calls for an ad hoc committee, comprising seven Somalian leaders, which is mandated to prepare for the Conference on national reconciliation due to be held on 15 March 1993 at the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission on Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa.

In a statement issued in Paris, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali expressed the hope that this positive result would contribute to the re-establishment of peace and security, national reconciliation, restoration of the Somalian State and the reconstruction and development of Somalia.

The Secretary-General also sent a telegram to the President of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, to express the gratitude of the international community for the role he played in the conclusion of this agreement reached in close cooperation with the representatives of the United Nations and the regional and non-regional organizations.

* * *

Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, left Geneva for Zagreb, where they were scheduled to meet later today with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, and with Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban. According to the Spokesman for the Conference, the talks were likely to focus on the map illustrating the ten-province structure proposed by the Co-Chairmen as part of a comprehensive political settlement for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Spokesman also stressed that the map question would be taken up in the next round, scheduled to take place most likely in the "latter part of next week".

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali confirmed today in Paris that the Cambodian elections would take place on the determined date and announced that he would be visiting Phnom Penh next month.

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The Secretary-General made this announcement following a meeting this morning with Hor Nam Hong, Member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, during which he briefed Mr. Hor Nam Hong on his contacts with Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The two expressed hope that the difficulties created by one of the political parties would be overcome.

In a related development, investigations are still underway to determine the identity of the perpetrators behind the 12 January attack on a village in the district capital of Siem Reap in Cambodia, in which two Cambodian nationals with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and a seven-year-old local girl were killed and several other UNTAC personnel were injured, according to a UNTAC Spokesman.

The Spokesman also said a number of politically-motivated incidents had occurred over the last 48 hours. On 12 January, a rocket attack, followed by a M-16 rifle firing, had taken place on the office of a political party in which four persons were injured. A similar attack took place on 13 January and three men were arrested in that connection.

* * *

Concluding his visit to Paris, the Secretary-General met today in the French capital with Foreign Minister of Belarus, Petr K. Kravchenka, to discuss the problem of Chernobyl, and the importance of strengthening relations between Belarus and the United Nations. The Minister extended an official invitation to the Secretary-General to visit Belarus.

Later, Mr. Boutros-Ghali met with Kiro Gligorov, President of the former Republic of Macedonia, which was followed by a meeting with Necephore Dieudonne Soglo, President of Bénin. The Secretary-General discussed with Mr. Soglo the problems of the African continent and the role of the United Nations in aiding its development.

In a reply to a question regarding a possible United Nations military intervention in Liberia, the Secretary-General said that it was a decision to be taken by the Security Council.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the Paris Institute of Political Science.

* * *

In the largest such relief effort in Africa, 4.9 million metric tons of drought-related imports (cereals, non-cereals and fertilizer) for countries in southern Africa have been delivered to regional ports between April and December 1992 through unprecedented regional coordination, says a report released yesterday by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Logistics Advisory Centre.

However, the report warns, Malawi risks a critical shortage of food in February because the country was late in placing commercial orders for food.

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Pledges of food aid for the market sector remains low and the delivery rates achieved to date do not cover Malawi's needs even if there was enough food in the pipeline.

The report will be reviewed at a meeting of SADC agriculture and transport ministers to be held in Harare tomorrow. A similar meeting held last April in Lusaka set up the Logistics Advisory Centre as part of the regional response to the drought. The Centre coordinates relief logistics throughout the region, linking donors, SADC Governments, shipping agents and transport services in an effort to move aid smoothly.

The report analyzes the performance of the six transport corridors and nine ports serving the region. More than 85 per cent of the flows into land-locked countries have been by rail.

* * *

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, was scheduled to leave today on a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia, which includes a tour of a refugee camp housing nearly 30,000 Iraqis displaced as a result of the Gulf crisis, according to a UNHCR press release from Geneva.

Mrs. Ogata will brief Saudi decision-makers on global refugee hot spots from Afghanistan to the former Yugoslavia. She will meet with officials of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and hold talks with representatives of Islamic relief groups and Saudi non-governmental organizations. On Saturday, Mrs. Ogata will spend touring the Rafha refugee camp, home to an estimated 28,500 Iraqis, about 600 kilometres north-west of Riyadh.

Under a UNHCR-assisted resettlement programme, that began in October 1992, nearly 3,500 Iraqi refugees have found new homes in 23 different countries. The majority are being resettled in Iran, United States, Syria, United Kingdom and the Nordic countries. In addition, nearly 1,000 Iraqi refugees have voluntarily repatriated.

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